The number assigned to this disaster for physical damage is 13500 8 and for economic injury is 13501 0.

The State which received an EIDL Declaration # is West Virginia.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Numbers 59002 and 59008)

Dated: February 25, 2013.

#### Karen G. Mills,

Administrator.

[FR Doc. 2013-04835 Filed 3-1-13; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8025-01-P

# SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

[Disaster Declaration #13502 and #13503]

## Louisiana Disaster #LA-00050

**AGENCY:** U.S. Small Business

Administration. **ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** This is a Notice of the Presidential declaration of a major disaster for Public Assistance Only for the State of Louisiana (FEMA–4102–DR), dated 02/22/2013.

Incident: Severe storms and flooding. Incident Period: 01/08/2013 through 01/17/2013.

Effective Date: 02/22/2013. Physical Loan Application Deadline Date: 04/23/2013.

Economic Injury (EIDL) Loan
Application Deadline Date: 11/22/2013.
ADDRESSES: Submit completed loan

applications to: U.S. Small Business Administration, Processing and Disbursement Center, 14925 Kingsport Road, Fort Worth, TX 76155.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: A. Escobar, Office of Disaster Assistance, U.S. Small Business Administration, 409 3rd Street SW., Suite 6050, Washington, DC 20416.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** Notice is hereby given that as a result of the President's major disaster declaration on 02/22/2013, Private Non-Profit organizations that provide essential services of governmental nature may file disaster loan applications at the address listed above or other locally announced locations.

The following areas have been determined to be adversely affected by the disaster:

Primary Counties: Acadia, Catahoula, Concordia, East Carroll, Evangeline, Franklin, Jefferson, Livingston, Madison, Saint Landry, Vermilion. The Interest Rates are:

	Percent
For Physical Damage: Non-Profit Organizations With Credit Available Elsewhere	2.875

	Percent
Non-Profit Organizations Without Credit Available Elsewhere	2.875
where	2.875

The number assigned to this disaster for physical damage is 13502B and for economic injury is 13503B.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Numbers 59002 and 59008)

#### James E. Rivera,

Associate Administrator for Disaster Assistance.

[FR Doc. 2013–04834 Filed 3–1–13; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8025-01-P

## **DEPARTMENT OF STATE**

[Public Notice 8213]

## 2012 Fiscal Transparency Report

**AGENCY:** Department of State.

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** The Department of State hereby presents the findings from the 2012 Fiscal Transparency review process in its first annual Fiscal Transparency Report. This report describes the minimum standards of fiscal transparency developed by the Department of State, identifies the countries that did not meet the standard, and indicates whether those countries made progress toward meeting the standard.

## **FY 2012 Fiscal Transparency Report**

The Department of State hereby presents the findings from the 2012 Fiscal Transparency review process in its first annual Fiscal Transparency Report. Fiscal transparency is a critical element of effective public financial management, helps build market confidence, and sets the stage for economic sustainability. Transparency also provides a window into government budgets for citizens of any country, allowing them to hold their leadership accountable. The International Monetary Fund defines fiscal transparency as "the clarity, reliability, frequency, timeliness, and relevance of public fiscal reporting and the openness to the public of the government's fiscal policy-making process."

For the United States, reviews of the fiscal transparency of countries that receive U.S. assistance via their central governments help to ensure that U.S.

taxpayer money is used appropriately and creates a dialogue with governments to improve their fiscal performance, leading to greater macroeconomic stability and better development outcomes. This year, the Department assessed more than 140 countries that received or were considered for U.S. foreign assistance via their central governments.

The Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2012 (Div. I, Pub. L. 112–74) (SFOAA) prohibits U.S. assistance to the central government of any country that does not meet minimum standards of fiscal transparency, unless the Secretary of State determines that a waiver is important to the U.S. national interest. For countries that did not meet the minimum standards, the Department of State also determined whether those governments made progress toward meeting those standards.

This report describes the minimum standards of fiscal transparency developed by the Department of State, identifies the countries that did not meet the standard, and indicates whether those countries made progress toward meeting the standard.

Fiscal Transparency Review Process

The Department of State assessed fiscal transparency in more than 140 countries in which central governments were receiving U.S. foreign assistance. The Department examines whether countries meet minimum standards of fiscal transparency, and whether the country has made progress in meeting those standards. Progress on fiscal transparency often includes publishing adequate budget documents, improved monitoring, or more robust accounting procedures that detail expenditures.

The Department used information from U.S. embassies and consulates and international organizations such as the International Monetary Fund and multilateral development banks. U.S. diplomatic missions engaged with foreign government officials, nongovernmental and international organizations, and civil society to obtain information for these assessments.

Using this information, for countries that did not meet the standard, U.S. diplomatic missions developed and implemented actions plans to work with governments, international organizations, and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) to improve the availability, reliability, and content of budget documentation. Such plans present short and long-term actions and goals that the foreign government can take, often with assistance from